mixture during pulmonary function testing. The device may use techniques such as thermal conductivity, gas chromatography, or mass spectrometry.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1670 Neon gas analyzer.

(a) *Identification*. A neon gas analyzer is a device intended to measure the concentration of neon in a gas mixture exhaled by a patient. The device may use techniques such as mass spectrometry or thermal conductivity.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1690 Nitrogen gas analyzer.

(a) *Identification*. A nitrogen gas analyzer is a device intended to measure the concentration of nitrogen in respiratory gases to aid in determining a patient's ventilatory status. The device may use techniques such as gas chromatography or mass spectrometry.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1700 Nitrous oxide gas analyzer.

(a) *Identification*. A nitrous oxide gas analyzer is a device intended to measure the concentration of nitrous oxide anesthetic in a gas mixture. The device may use techniques such as infrared absorption or mass spectrometry.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1720 Oxygen gas analyzer.

(a) *Identification*. An oxygen gas analyzer is a device intended to measure the concentration of oxygen in respiratory gases by techniques such as mass spectrometry, polarography, thermal conductivity, or gas chromatography. This generic type of device also includes paramagnetic analyzers.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1730 Oxygen uptake computer.

(a) *Identification*. An oxygen uptake computer is a device intended to compute the amount of oxygen consumed by a patient and may include components for determining expired gas volume and composition.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1750 Pressure plethysmograph.

(a) *Identification*. A pressure plethysmograph is a device used to determine a patient's airway resistance and lung volumes by measuring pressure changes while the patient is in an airtight box.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1760 Volume plethysmograph.

(a) *Identification*. A volume plethysmograph is an airtight box, in which a patient sits, that is used to determine the patient's lung volume changes.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1780 Inspiratory airway pressure meter.

(a) *Identification*. An inspiratory airway pressure meter is a device used to measure the amount of pressure produced in a patient's airway during maximal inspiration.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1800 Rhinoanemometer.

(a) *Identification*. A rhinoanemometer is a device used to quantify the amount of nasal congestion by measuring the airflow through, and differential pressure across, a patient's nasal passages.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1840 Diagnostic spirometer.

(a) *Identification*. A diagnostic spirometer is a device used in pulmonary function testing to measure the volume of gas moving in or out of a patient's lungs.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.1850 Monitoring spirometer.

(a) *Identification*. A monitoring spirometer is a device used to measure continuously a patient's tidal volume (volume of gas inhaled by the patient during each respiration cycle) or minute volume (the tidal volume multiplied by the rate of respiration for 1 minute) for the evaluation of the patient's ventilatory status.